THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIV. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1830. No. 39.

POETRY.

MORAL BEAUTY,

'Tis not alone in the flush of morn,
In the cowslip bell or the blossom thorn,
In noon's high hour, or twilight's hush,
In the shadowy stream, in the rose's blush,
Or in aught that nature's pencil gives,
That the spirit of beauty serenely lives.

Oh no! it lives, and breathes and lies,
In a home more pure than the morning skies;
In the innocent heart it loves to dwell,
When it comes, with a sigh or a tear, to tell
Sweet dreams that flow from a fount of love,
To mingle with all that is pure above.

It lives in the heart where Mercy's eye
Looks out on the world with charity;
Whose generous hand delights to heal,
The wounds that sorrowing mourners feel,
Without a wish, or hope, or thought,
That light shall shine on the deeds it wrought.

It lives in the breast that naught inspires
But manly feeling and high desires:
Where nothing can come like a selfish dream,
When visions of glory around it gleam—
Proud visions, that show a lifted mind,
The boundless sphere of the human kind.

MISCELLANY.

The first Establishment of the Christian Religion.

No conformity of circumstances can account for the *origin* of Christianity.

A being, known to the world only as a Jewish peasant, delivered a system of doctrine which overthrew not merely some feeble philosophy, or some harsh and unpopular superstition, but both the theory and establishment of the state religion, guarded and fought for by the armed strength of the most powerful government of the greatest of all empires. Thousands and tens of thousands owed their daily bread to their connexion with that religion.—Millions on millions had identified it with all their conceptions of life, of enjoyment, and of that obscure hope in which the heathen saw a life to come. The noble families owed to it a large portion of their rank and influence.—The emperor himself was the high priest. Old tradition, invigorated into living belief, made it a pledge of safety to the empire—a sacred protector, without which the glories of Roman dominion were destined to inevitable ruin. Yet against the colossal and haughty erection—the consummate work of subtlety and strength—stood forth a solitary being, and at his word the whole pile, the great fortress that towered up to heaven, came, wall and gate, to the ground. And by what means had this been done? By nothing that can find a parallel in the history of human impulse. Signal austerity, enthusiasm, wealth, military genius, the promise of splendid success, visionary doctrines, the displays of a sensual paradise, have made proselytes in barbarous ages, or among the loose creeds of contending heresies. But the founder of Christianity cast away all those weapons of our lower nature. He shunk from no declaration of the most unpalatable truth. He told the Jew that his spiritual pride was a deadly crime. He declared that the cherished impurity of the Gentiles was a deadly crime. He plucked up the temporal ambition of his followers by the roots, and told them that if they were to be great, it must be through the grave. In the full view of unpopularity, desertion, and death, he pronounced to the Jews the extinction of their natural existence; to the disciples, their lives of persecution. At the time of his death, his name had scarcely passed beyond his despised province; and when it at length reached Rome, it was known only in contemptuous connexion with that of a crowd of unfortunate men condemned to the rack and the flame. Yet, within the life of man, his religion constituted the worship of emperor and people, his doctrines were acknowledged as inspiration, and the civilized world bowed down before him as the God whom the heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain.

Those wonders are familiar to the Christian, but they are still wonders—the mightiest phenomena on which the spirit of man can gaze—the stars of our moral twilight, and worthy of our loftiest admiration, till the gates of the grave shall be unbarred, and the vision of glory shall spread before us without a cloud. *G. Croly.*

PRESUMPTION.

To acknowledge the working of an all-wise and merciful Providence in every thing which happens, is indeed the duty of a religious man; but to presume to read a judicial sentence of approval or condemnation, in every prosperous or adverse dispensation, which befalls those around us, is the part of a bold and uncharitable fanaticism, which rushes in where angels fear to tread, ascends the everlasting seat of judgment, and presumes to invest the *anathema maranatha* of human prejudice and passion with the authority of a divine decree. *Bloomfield.*

AMUSEMENTS.

Respecting the unlawfulness of theatrical amusements, in a religious point of view, I am not about to deliver an opinion. Were I asked whether I think them conducive to the ends of piety and morality, I should know what to answer; although to questions, which relate to actions not expressly permitted or forbidden in the Word of God, it is no easy matter so to answer as to satisfy inquirers, who will think us needlessly and unreasonably rigid, if we answer one way, and pretend that we approve of all their excesses and abuse of recreation, if we answer the other way. But one thing I may, and will say; that the pursuit of pleasure is a crying sin of the age in which we live; and that we can much better spare some of the most fashionable amusements of the day, than we can dispense with a single help to piety and devotion,—a single restraint upon morality. *Ib.*

If a man be sincerely wedded to truth, he must make up his mind to find her a portionless virgin, and he must take her for herself alone The contract too, must be to love, cherish, and obey her, not only until death, but beyond it; for this is an union that must survive not only Death, but Time, the conqueror of Death. The adorer of truth, therefore, is above all present things.—Firm in the midst of temptation, and frank in the midst of treachery, he will be attacked by those who have prejudices, simply because he is without them, descried as a bad bargain by all who want to purchase, because he alone is not to be bought, and abused by all parties, because he is the advocate of none.

As we cannot judge of the motion of the earth, by any thing within the earth, but by some radiant and celestial point that is beyond it; so the wicked, by comparing themselves with the wicked, perceive not how far they are advanced in iniquity.

Be and continue poor, young man, while others around you grow rich by fraud and disloyalty; be without place or power, while others beg their way upward; bear the pain of disappointed hopes, while others gain the accomplishment of their's by flattery; forego the gracious pressure of the hand, for which others cringe and crawl. Wrap yourself in your own virtue, and seek a friend, and your daily bread. If you have, in such a course, grown grey with unblenched honor, bless God, and die.

Change.—The world, like the individual, flourishes in youth, rises to strength in manhood, falls into decay in age; and the ruins of an empire are like the decrepit frame of an individual, except that they have some tints of beauty which nature bestows upon them. The sun of civilization arose in the East, advanced towards the West, and is now at its meridian: in a few centuries more it will probably be seen sinking below the horizon even in the new world, and there will be left darkness only where there is a bright light, desarts of sand where there were populous cities, & stagnant morasses where the green meadow or the bright cornfield once appeared.—*Sir H. Davy.*

Few of our readers, who have not made themselves conversant with the history of insects, will, perhaps, not believe, that among them are to be found miners, masons, carpenters, and upholsterers, who were perfect in their different trades six thousand years ago! The common spider has made every body familiar with his proficiency in the art of weaving; a similar insect, who has taken up his abode in the water, might have suggested the idea of the diving-bell many centuries before it was discovered: and if we had our stories about us, when wandering in the fields on a fine evening in summer, the honor of inventing the air-balloon would not have belonged to the Montgolfiers; we should have found a principle of it from the little spinner, who lifts himself into the air upon his tiny web of gossamer, an elevation which he could not otherwise have any chance of attaining. The bees have, perhaps, been more frequently observed and watched in our gardens, than any other creature of the insect race. Yet how few have followed them into the hive, and there learned how much may be done in a given time by division of labor; how, by ingenuity of contrivance, many mansions and store-houses may be erected with the greatest possible economy of space, and how, by mutual assistance and general subordination, thousands may live together in affluence and peace. Before Babylon was thought of, the social tribes of ants had constructed towers, and cities, and domes; had raised fortresses, and built covered ways, with all the art of an experienced engineer.—The vulgar idea is, that these insects feed upon corn. They do no such thing. They take it to their habitations, and break it up amongst the other materials of their edifices, but their food is of a much more select description.—Some of the ant tribes feed chiefly upon liquor, which is yielded to them by the aphis, whole flocks of which insect, if we may use the expression, they appropriate to themselves, tend and support, as we do our flocks of sheep and our herds of cattle. But what, perhaps, is not the least surprising passage in the history of ants is this, that there are races of them which have their negro slaves: regular whites, who, reposing in indolence themselves, compel the less fortunate nation of blacks to do all the drudgery which they require. The wasp, who is pursued with unrelenting hostility by every body that sees him—the terror of all nurses,—is, nevertheless, a most industrious and most excellent manufacturer of paper.

From a statistical table, it appears that the whole population of China Proper, exclusive of Tartary and the dependent provinces, amounts to 141,700,000 souls, which, when compared with the area of surface of the country, gives an average of 103 souls for every square mile. This, compared with the known average of some other countries, would be—China, per square mile, 103 souls; Hindostan, 104; Austria, 110; France, 164; England, 222. Thus we see that the so much vaunted population of China does not amount to one-half of that of England, compared with the relative extent of territory of each country.

The population of India is immense. The amount of it cannot, of course, be known with any thing like accuracy; but the following is probably as near an approximation as can be made:—The Bengal Presidency, 58,000,000; the Madras Presidency, 16,000,000; the Bombay Presidency, 11,000,000; total British, 85,000,000; subsidiary and dependent (say) 40,000,000; outports in the bay, &c. (say) 1,000,000—total under British control, 126,000,000; independent States, but awed by the British arms (say) 10,000,000—approximate total, not European, 136,000,000—total Europeans, about 40,000.

Law.—Judge King, of Philadelphia, in a recent case, decided that it was an indictable misdemeanor for an individual to persuade, induce, or force another to do that which it was known would either injure or cause death.—This opinion he gave in the case of the State against Ebenezer Stratton, who was accused of the murder of his wife. On the examination it appeared that he had administered to his wife copious doses of brandy, the frequent use of which, in all probability, caused her death. Stratton was discharged from the charge of murder, but held to bail to answer for the misdemeanor. This opinion, not unreasonable in itself, is said to have been sustained by Sir Matthew Hale, in a case when he convicted an individual of a misdemeanor, for persuading another to commit suicide.

Washington and the Militia.—The Boston Courier publishes one of Washington's letters, in which the "father of his country" says—"If I were called upon to declare, upon oath, whether the Militia have been most serviceable or hurtful, upon the whole I should subscribe to the latter." *Balt. Gaz.*

Fat.—There is an act of the British Parliament now in force, which forbids the stepping of flax in rivers, or any waters where cattle are accustomed to drink, as it is found to communicate a poison destructive to the cattle which drink of it, & to the fish in such waters.

It is gratifying to every American, to know that the small amount he pays in taxes is not thrown away in support of an immense standing army—such at is found necessary to retain in Europe.—Excepting the ridiculous and vexatious exactions of our militia laws, we have no military or naval establishments, that can be curtailed, or dispensed with. How different in France! From late returns, it appears, the French army for 1829, consisted of *two hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-seven* men—the annual expense of which was $31,840,000—two thirds the amount of our *national debt.—Nor. Her.*

The National Debt.—On the 1st of July more than 6 millions of the national debt were paid. The whole will be paid in the course of three years, with the exception of the thirteen millions of 3 per cents. This stock is redeemable at the pleasure of the government, and is now quoted at 91¼. It is doubtful whether this stock will be redeemed—it being the obvious policy of the Government to appropriate the sum to the purposes of Internal Improvement.—The next step will undoubtedly be to take off the duties from commodities not of home growth and manufacture, to the amount of the present sinking fund.

How proud a spectacle shall we present to the world; twelve or thirteen millions of people, free of a national debt, and *governed* at the *cheap* rate of about 11 millions of dollars a year!—A great political philosopher used to say: "There are but two kinds of governments; the good, which was never yet discovered: and the bad, the only object of which is to draw money from the pockets of the governed into the pockets of the governors." Our government is certainly not of the latter class; for the people have been getting rich, while those who administered our affairs have, almost universally, been poor. Although we are thus disburdened of a national debt, yet we have overcome, as a nation, many obstacles, and achieved vast enterprises. We have sustained two wars with England, a *quasi* war with France, two wars with the Barbary powers, and a hundred with the Indians; we have organized the government; established a navy; protected our foreign commerce; maintained a diplomatic intercourse with all foreign nations; supported a standing army; fortified our whole sea-coast; carried on extensive and costly internal improvements; and pensioned the revolutionary soldiers.—*Boston Palladium.*

Henry Clay.—The following is the concluding paragraph of an eloquent Oration delivered by Mr. Coxe, at the late celebration of Independence at Washington City:—

"Could I arm myself with the thunders of eloquence—could I reach with my voice every dwelling in the land—could I pour it forth from the mountain top, and cause it to fill every valley—could I utter it upon the rivers, and make it penetrate to every fountain and every spring—could I sound it in every ear and every heart—I would call upon all who love their country, its institutions and its liberties—upon all who, apprehending danger to those objects of their affection, would avert the blow—upon all who cherish a sacred regard for our Union—who would contemn and abhor the advocates of dismemberment and social discord—upon all who regard as essential to national advancement and private prosperity the great objects of internal improvement and the American system—upon all who detest calumny and calumniators—all who have found their predictions verified and their apprehensions confirmed by the course pursued by the present Administration; and upon those who feel that they have been deceived and betrayed, to come forth to unite with heart and with hand, with unhesitating confidence in the result, and contribute their exertions to promote to the Presidential chair, the sagacious statesman, the profound legislator, the disinterested patriot, the foully calumniated—HENRY CLAY.

Bolivar.—The Jamaica Courant of the 15th June says—"On the arrival of H. M. frigate Shannon, in the offing yesterday, from Carthagena, the greatest anxiety prevailed here to know whether Gen. Bolivar was on board or not; as a report had been for some days previous in the city, that the Liberator intended to take passage in the Shannon, and embark on board the packet at Port Royal [for England] without landing. When the Shannon left Carthagena, the General was waiting for some official documents from Bogota, and it was expected they would reach him in time to enable him to leave the ungrateful soil of Colombia in the packet. It is reported that the Colombian Congress have decreed to Bolivar a pension of $25,000 a year for life, in consideration of his services in the cause of the Republic, with liberty to reside in any part of Europe he may choose to select. And thus, after 20 years of the most heroic and constant devotion to the interests of Colombia, Gen. Bolivar is doomed to be an alien from his home and friends, without even the consolation of knowing that his ungrateful countrymen have been benefited by his exertions. He has himself truly said, that "they have achieved their independence, but nothing more."

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) June 30.

On Sunday the 20th inst. about 12 miles east of Nashville, in this county, and about 150 yards from the house of Mr. Isham Johnson, living on the dry fork of Stoner's Creek, and immediately in the bed of said creek, about the hour of nine o'clock at night, there was an explosion took place resembling the noise that is made by the blowing of rock, and, upon examination, it was ascertained, that immediately in the bed of said creek the rock was cracked and shivered to a very great extent, and some blown a considerable distance; other pieces which were broken would weigh two or three hundred pounds; the earth and rock together were cracked about the distance of thirty or forty yards, and at the edge of the creek; where there was heretofore no sign of a spring, now issues a cold fountain of water, resembling in taste and smell water running through a bed of stone-coal.

The following humorous argument was advanced by a canal stockholder, for the purpose of putting down railways:

"He saw what would be the effect of it: that it would set the whole world a gadding. Twenty miles an hour, sir! Why, you will not be able to keep an apprentice boy at his work: every Saturday evening he must take a trip to Ohio, to spend the Sabbath with his sweetheart. Grave, plodding citizens will be flying about like comets. All local attachments must be at an end.—It will encourage flightiness of intellect. Various people will turn into the most immeasurable liars: all their conceptions will be exaggerated by their magnificent notions of distance—'Only a hundred miles off! Tut, nonsense! I'll step across, madam, and bring your fan.' 'Pray, sir, will you dine with me to-day, at my little box on the Alleghany?' 'Why, indeed, I don't know—I shall be in town at twelve: well, I shall be there, but you must let me off in time for the theatre.' And then, sir, there will be barrels of pork, and cargoes of flour, and chaldrons of coal, and even lead and whiskey, and such like sober things, that have always been used to sober travelling, whisked away like a set of sky rockets. It will upset all the gravity of the nation. If a couple of gentlemen have an affair of honor, it is only to steal off to the Rocky Mountains, and there no jurisdiction can touch them. And then, sir, think of flying for debt! A set of bailiffs, mounted on bomb shells, would not overtake an absconded debtor, only give him a fair start. Upon the whole, sir, it is a pestilential, topsy-turvy, harum-scarum whirligig. Give me an old, solemn, straight-forward, regular Dutch canal—three miles an hour for expresses, and two for jog or trot journies—with a yoke of oxen for a heavy load! I go for beasts of burden: it is more scriptural, and suits a moral and religious people better. None of your hop, skip, and jump whimsies for me."

Reform of the Style.—It is stated in a German paper, that the government of Russia, with the sanction of the Ecclesiastical Synod, is about to abolish the old style and adopt the new, in conformity with the usage of all other christian nations. The difference at present between the two Calendars is twelve days, that is, the Russian year begins twelve days earlier than our year. It is stated that the Emperor Alexander was desirous of making this change, but he met with obstacles which prevented his carrying it into effect.

Nothing is so incurable as a habit of detraction.

WOOL WANTED.

20,000 lbs.

Of WASHED WOOL,

WANTED at the Store of the Subscriber—for which 25 cts. per lb. will be given.

C. J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, July 6. tf

SHEEP.

M. C. CLARKSON

Has just received from Huntingdon county,

350 prime Keeping Sheep,

nearly all Wethers—which he will sell low, if application is made soon. Apply at his Store.

June 29. 6t

JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS WANTED.

THE Subscriber wants, immediately, 4 or 5 good Journeymen Carpenters—to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

NICHOLAS PEARSE.

Chambersburg, July 13. 3t

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have claims against the Estate of *PATRICK M'FARLAND*, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, at the house of Mrs. M'Farland, in Abbottstown, on the *13th day of September*, 1830—otherwise they will be excluded from payment. Those who are indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to

MARY A. M'TAGERTT, *Adm'x.*

July 13. 4t

WHO WANTS A Bargain?

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the South, will sell, on the most moderate and favorable terms, his

FARM,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, containing **170 ACRES,** in fine order, on which is a new two-story STONE HOUSE, with a Back Building, a good Barn, an excellent spring and well of water, and running water in most of the fields; also, a new and old ORCHARD, of excellent Fruit.

This Property will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms; and

Two Thousand Dollars

of the purchase-money may be paid in *ARTICLES OF TRADE*, such as Dry Goods, Carriages, Hats, &c. &c.

An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. The property can be seen, by applying to John or Francis Rummel, on the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

F. LEAS.

Littles-Town, July 13. tf

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade at Nicholas Moritz's Tavern, in Liberty township, on *Saturday the 14th of August next*, at 12 o'clock, M. precisely. The Rifles will be drawn on said day.

By Order of Capt. HARBAUGH.

July 13. tp

LUMBER.

A large quantity of every kind of

LUMBER,

at all times for sale, at Eib's landing, nine miles from York—to which place there is an excellent road, and a permanent bridge across the Gut. Waggoners pass but one gate, where half toll is to be paid.

There is also a large quantity of *SEASONED & DRY LUMBER*, always kept on hand and for sale by

LOWMASTER, TILDON, & Co.

May 4. 3m

LIGHTNING RODS,

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, May 11. tf

DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of *Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dies, Spices, &c.* which will be sold at *reduced prices.*

☞The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

☞CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS at this Office.

IRON.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of IRON, of the best quality, such as

Dearborn Tire, of all sizes,
Gig Tire, do.
Horse-shoe Iron, heavy and light,
Square and Round Iron,
Scollop Iron,
Plough Irons, Nail Rods,
Band and Strap Iron,
Bar-Iron, assorted,
Wire, &c. &c.

which he will dispose of, on the most accommodating terms, for CASH.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 1. tf

Old Iron

WILL be received at my Iron-Store, in exchange for new, at the customary prices.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 15. tf

BARGAINS.

J. B. DANNER,

HAVING purchased the Store of Gen. T. C. Miller, on the 17th of May last, and immediately made the finest additions to the Stock that were ever brought to the House—has again received, and is now opening, a SECOND SUPPLY, not to be surpassed by any, comprising every Article of

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
HARD-WARE,
China, Glass & Queensware,
Leghorn, Straw, & Gimp Bonnets,
COACH & CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
Grindstones, of a superior quality,
and a general assortment of
WEAVERS' REEDS, made by A. Utz:

All of which he invites the Public to call and examine; and he assures them, that his Goods shall not be excelled in quality, nor his prices in moderation, by any.

Gettysburg, June 29. tf

CRADLES! SCYTHES!

JOSEPH LITTLE,

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has on hand, and intends continuing to manufacture,

CRADLES,

of the most superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms. His Cradles are insured, and he flatters himself, that all who will try them, will have no cause to be dissatisfied with their purchase. He also has on hand, and will continue to keep, a supply of the very best Grass Mowing

SCYTHES,

ready hung for use—which he will dispose of at moderate prices.

☞**He has removed his** Shop from David Little's, to the Building adjoining his present Dwelling-house, in Middle-street, directly opposite the Methodist Church—where the Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, June 15. tf

EDIFICE

OF THE

Theological Seminary,

AT GETTYSBURG.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Subscribers, who have been constituted a Building Committee by the Board of Directors, on or before the *first of September next*, for erecting and putting under roof suitable buildings for said Seminary, in the borough of Gettysburg, of the following dimensions: The whole building to be 100 feet, viz: the centre building 50 feet square, two stories, each 14 feet high, with two Wings, 30 by 25, three stories, each 9 feet high. The wall of the first story of the centre building is to be 18 inches thick, the second story & Wings to be 14 inches: to be covered with joint shingles, of white pine. The whole is to be of brick, and the exterior to be rough cast. The contractor or contractors will be required to complete the whole of his or their engagements, in one year after notice shall have been given them of the acceptance of their proposals. A plan of the building may be seen by calling on either of the Subscribers, and further particulars given. It is expected that ample security for a faithful performance of the work will accompany each proposal.

C. A. MORRIS, } York.
JOHN DEMUTH, }
GEO. TROSTLE, Gettysburg.
GEO. HIGER, } Hagers-
S. EICHELBERGER, } Town.

May 25.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. on the 1st of July, 1830, which if not taken out before the 1st of October next, will be sent to the General Post-office as Dead Letters.

B	Daniel Livelsberger
Maria Beitler	David Long
Ann Mary Bercaw	Samuel Little
Henry or Jacob Beasecker	John Linch
David Bergstresser	William Long
Joseph Blimoyer	William Linn
John Bowman	Samuel Lilly
Joseph Brown 2	M
John Burns 3	Ephraim Martin
Fred'k Brenesholtz	Adam Maurer
James Bond	Benjamin Marse
Wm. Bop	Mrs. Murphy
Henry Bricker	Jacob Miller
Daniel Butt	John Miller
Simon Becker	Henry Molison
C	N
David Chamberlain	Joseph Nesbitt
John W. Cooper	O
Michael Crowl	Jacob Overlence
D	P
Jane Dunwoody	David Pfoutz
Peter Dillon	R
Daniel Deardorff	Eliz'h Rufflesberger
James Duncan	Felix Roberts
George Davis	John Rodeman
John M. Davis	S
Mr. Davison	Doct. H. Smyser
E	Sarah N. Sloan
David Eicker	Nicholas B. Shriver
F	William Shakely
Philip Flesbman	M. Stilwell
G	Richard Sadler
David Garvin	Samuel Spangler
J. L. Gubernator	T
George Guinn	George Trostle 2
H	Abraham Tobias
Solomon Hartman	Marg't Traughinbaugh
John Hughes	John Taylor
Mr. Hemler	John Tudor
Peter Hunner	Miss Mary Thompson
Alexander Horner	W
Jacob Hartman	Joel Wall
John Hinch	David Weaver 2
Rev. L. L. Hinsch 2	John Wilson
J	Magdalena Whitmore
Allen Joans	Andrew White
Lucretia M. Johnston	John Wharley
K	Samuel B. Wright
Jacob Keefhauver	Benjamin Whitmore
Barnabas Kerr	Wm. Wilson, of D.
L	John Wilson
John Long	Henry Witmore
Margaret Lockhart 2	Daniel Weldy
Joseph Lefever	Jane R. Wilson
	David White.

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

July 6. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-office, at Petersburg, (Littlestown,) on the 1st of July, 1830.

Isaac Busbey	Samuel Lilly, Esq.
Frederick S. Barnard	Samuel Mayer
Samuel Bowers	Margaret Mause
Thomas Dennison	Enoch Marvin, Esq.
Christian Danes	John Pimm
Baltzer Hesson	Wm. Reed
Michael Kitzmiller	Henry Sponseller
John Kean Carrol	Thomas Simpson
John Kunkel	James Spensel
Andrew Little	Martin Wild.
Robert M'Laren	

F. LEAS, P. M.

TRUE Copy of the Inquisition, held on the dead body of JAMES LAUGHEAD, at Johnze Hooker's, on the 28th day of May, 1830, in Mechanicstown, Frederick county, Md.

On the examination of the Jurors, after being sworn, to wit: John C. Risler, Jacob Weller, B. S. John Arthur, D. Lugisland, Henry Firor, Charles Donnelly, Henry Fundenburg, William Lover, Christian Weller, Jacob Lidie, Samuel Heard, Martin Rouzer, and William Sifton—The said Jurors on oath declare that, in their opinion, he, the said Laughead, came to his death, by getting up in the night from his lodging, and by some mischance or accident had fell from a window of the second story of the house of said Johnze Hooker, in the town aforesaid; which, from appearance, was the occasion of his death—and further said Jurors say not.

I do hereby certify, that the above statement is a true Copy, taken from the original Inquest, held on the day and place aforesaid. Witness my hand this 8th day of June, 1830.

JAS. HAMMETT,

For the Coroner of Frederick county, Md.

July 6.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion among the Creditors of *JOHN GALLOWAY*, deceased, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, the assetts of the Estate of said deceased, in the hands of Thomas J. Cooper and John S. Galloway, Executors of the last Will, &c. of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Henry Forry, in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 20th of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M—where all persons interested will please attend.

SAMUEL SLOAN, }
J. M. STEVENSON, } Auditors.
Z. HERBERT, }

June 29. 4t

NOTICE.

MY Vendue Notes are now due.—I have left them with A RUSSELL, Esq. with whom I hope all will call punctually, make payment, and save Costs.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

July 6. 3t

☞BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

DICKINSON COLLEGE,

CARLISLE, Pa.

A New Faculty having been recently organized in this Institution, the Public are informed, that the extended course of instruction, and the improved system of discipline, which have been approved and adopted by the Board of Trustees, are now in full operation.

OFFICERS.

Rev. SAMUEL B. HOW, A. M. *President.*

Rev. ALEX'R M'FARLANE, A. M. *Professor of Mathematics.*

CHAS. DEXTER CLEVELAND, A. M. *Professor of Languages.*

HENRY D. ROGERS, A. M. *Professor of Chemistry & Natural Philosophy.*

COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Sallust, (Anthon's ed.;) Ovid, (Gould's ed.;) Horace, (Gould's ed.;) Xenophon's Anabasis, (Prof. Cleveland's ed.;) Mythology, (Moritz;) Arithmetic; Algebra; Euclid's Elements, (4 books;) Ancient and Modern Geography and use of the Globes; Latin and Greek translations.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Virgil's Georgics; Livy, (Folsom's ed.;) Græca Majora, vol. 1; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Euclid, (finished;) Algebraic Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration; Logarithms; Zoology; Botany; History; and Greek and Latin translations and composition.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Græca Majora, vol. 2; Tacitus; Quintilian; Juvenal, (Leverett's ed.;) Logic; Rhetoric; History and Chronology; Spherics; Navigation; Conic Sections; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy; Fluxions; Greek and Latin compositions.

SENIOR CLASS—Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Cicero de Officiis and de Natura Deorum; and de Oratore; Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's Epistles, and Ars Poetica; Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Philology; Astronomy; Say's Political Economy; Physico Mathematics; Mineralogy; Geology.

Public worship is held in the College chapel at 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning, and a Biblical Recitation, conducted by the President, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

There is an examination of all the classes at the close of each session, when a circular letter is sent to the parent or guardian of each student, stating his general character and standing. If a student is found incapable of proceeding in his class with advantage to himself, he is transferred to the next inferior class; but may be restored to his former rank, if he make up his deficiency by vigorous application.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class, must be able to pass a critical examination in the Grammars of the Latin and Greek languages; in Cæsar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Cataline, Virgil's Æneid, in Latin; in Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Minora, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and in the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES.

Boarding 42 weeks at $1 25,	$52 50
College bills, including tuition, room rent, use of library, wood, &c. &c.	59 50
Washing and lights,	10 00
	$122 00

The price of board varies from $1 to $2 per week. It is optional with the student whether to board with the college steward, or at a private house. With economy, one hundred and twenty-five dollars will cover all the necessary expenses of a student for the year, exclusive of books and clothes.

When a student is admitted into the college he is charged five dollars as an entrance fee. The college bills for each session must be paid within four weeks after its commencement.

Students whose parents or guardians do not live in town, lodge in the college edifice, unless the rooms are full; in which case they are permitted to lodge in private houses in the town. Such students, however, as well as those in the college building, ARE SUBJECT TO THE DAILY VISITATION OF THE PROFESSORS AND TUTORS.

The government of the institution is intended to be parental. The anxious endeavors of the Faculty will be directed to excite in the students a high emulation for intellectual and moral excellence, by exacting rigid accuracy in recitations, by enforcing habits of industry and close attention to study, and by exercising a vigilant care to prevent every practice that may be vicious in its nature or demoralising in its tendency.

The situation of the college is healthy, and the surrounding county fertile and pleasant. A new building is soon to be erected, capable of accommodating a hundred students.

There are two vacations of five weeks each. The first begins upon the day of Commencement, which is on the fourth Wednesday of September; the other upon the first Wednesday of April: consequently the winter term commences five weeks after the fourth Wednesday of September, and the summer term five weeks after the first Wednesday of April.

Carlisle, June 1.

LOST,

ON Wednesday last, between Gettysburg and the residence of the subscriber, in Liberty township, a small

POCKET-BOOK,

containing one Ten Dollar Note on the Bank of Gettysburg. Any person finding the same, and returning them to me, or leaving them with the Editor of the "Sentinel," shall receive One Dollar for his trouble.

JAMES M'CLEARY.

July 6. 3t

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Printing Business,

WILL be taken at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

June 29.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

Your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM S. COBEAN.

April 6. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

A REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a *FREE-MASON*, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election.—To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.

Your obedient humble Servant,

WM. S. COBEAN.

Gettysburg, May 18.

To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be exercised with promptness and impartiality.

ISAAC WOLF, *(Farmer.)*

Berwick township, May 18. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.

BERNHART GILBERT.

April 13. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF. I am an Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret Societies. I shall not trouble you with personal solicitations; but will receive your support with gratitude.

WILLIAM F. BONNER.

York Springs, June 15. te

COCKEY'S HOTEL,

WESTMINSTER, Md.

THIS Establishment is now opened for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS, who may be assured that every possible attention will be bestowed to ensure their comfort and convenience. The House being large and commodious. Private Families and Select Parties can be at all times provided with distinct apartments and separate accommodations.

Westminster, Md. June 29. 4t

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20. tf

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER,

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.——ALSO,

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, May 25. tf

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Tuesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, JULY 27.

COMMUNICATION.

African Colonization.

Mr JOSIAH F. POLK, Agent of the American Colonization Society, from Washington City, will attend at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Thursday Evening next*, at half past seven o'clock; and, preparatory to the formation of an Auxiliary Society, will make an exposition of the objects and general character of that Institution, and at the same time give some account of the progress and condition of the Colony of Liberia, in Africa ☞Attendance of the Citizens, and especially of the Ladies, is respectfully requested.

Melancholy Incident.—Mr. JACOB LOW, of Hamiltonban township, was found dead on Sunday last, in the woods about half a mile from his house. He had been mowing at Mr. Harbaugh's, near Millers-Town, in the beginning of last week; and on Wednesday afternoon, feeling himself considerably indisposed, he started with the intention of returning home. That home, alas! he never reached. It is supposed he had been overcome by sickness in the woods—and, no assistance being at hand, he perished. From the situation in which he was found, it was evident he had endeavored to reach a small rivulet, which was near the road. His family becoming alarmed at his protracted absence, had a search made, and his remains were found on Sunday last, as above mentioned—having lain, no doubt, from the preceding Wednesday. Putrefaction had progressed to a considerable degree. An inquest was held—and a verdict returned of "Died by the visitation of God" He has left a wife and several children.

☞We observe in the city papers, that numerous deaths have occurred during the late excessively warm weather; by persons incautiously drinking cold water.

From a correspondent at Charlestown, Va. we learn that Cox, who killed Mr. DUNN, late Superintendant of the U. States Armory at Harper's Ferry, was put upon his trial on Tuesday last, and at half-past nine o'clock at night the Jury returned a verdict against him of murder in the first degree. So that he will expiate his crime upon the gallows.—*Nat. Int.*

The following toast was given at a dinner in Lancaster, on the 5th, by the Hon. James Buchanan, member of Congress:

Pennsylvania: Content with victory, she has hitherto surrendered its honors and rewards to her sisters. The day has come, when her well known devotion to the Union demands, that with the firmness and moderation which belong to her character, she should take the lead in maintaining the federal constitution against the novel and dangerous doctrines of "nullification" by which it is now assailed."

The following toast was given at the great dinner at Boston, on the recent anniversary:

Political Arithmeticians—Massachusetts *guesses* and Virginia *reckons* that whoever undertakes *to calculate the value of the Union* will find a *hard sum* in *division*, a harder one in *practice*, and very likely *miss a figure* in both!

NEW ECHOTA, June 26.

A few days ago the United States' troops stationed near the gold mines, arrested nine citizens of Georgia who had come over to dig after they had been once removed. They were taken to Savannah to be prosecuted according to the intercourse law of the United States. We are very glad to perceive that the National Executive in order to give us some protection. The energy exhibited by the commanding officer in this instance, is highly commendable, and cannot fail to gain the approbation of all honest and well meaning persons. *Cher. Phanix.*

The Cherokee Phœnix of July 3d says, "We understand upon good authority, that the President has sent a notification to the Cherokees to meet them at Nashville, Tennessee, next month, then and there to enter into a *treaty*. Query: Where are all the former treaties? We should like to know first, whether they are good for any thing?

The Georgia Gold Region.—We have seen an extract of a letter from Coweta Court House, dated on the 28th ult. in which, speaking of those in search of gold, the writer says—"these people are stark mad. From 50 to 100 pass daily on their way to the Carrol Mines, from those in Habersham, which they are deserting. I have known 2,000 dollars given for the privilege of digging one quarter, one eighth, and one tenth of some lots, and for one lot 20,000 dollars was paid." *Sav. Rep.*

A friend to whose politeness we have frequently been indebted for interesting naval intelligence has shown us a letter from his correspondent, dated the United States' Ship Java, Mahon, May 21, 1830, which states, that "the Dey of Algiers told an officer of rank in the United States' Navy, a few days since, after shewing him his preparations for defence, that he had 200,000 men to oppose the French, that they had been talking of destroying Algiers; that he was ready for them, and wished they would come."—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Canine Tasters.—The New York American states that the French expedition to Africa, fearing that the Algerines or Arabs may resort to the expedient of poisoning the wells along the coast, have taken 600 dogs with them as tasters. If the four-footed animals drink with impunity, the biped will have nothing to fear.

Nomination for Governor of New York.—A meeting of the Republican electors of old Suffolk (Long Island) was held on the 10th instant, at which resolutions were adopted, nominating FRANCIS GRANGER for the office of Governor, and recommending him to the support of the people of New York at the ensuing election. The New York American says Gen. ROOT is "making interest" with a view to the same office. The present incumbent (Throop) will of course have the regency influence at the Herkimer Convention—There is therefore three in the field.

To all persons without the bounds of the State, the parties and politics of New York are as puzzling as were the enigmas of the ancient Sphynx. After some fifteen years study, people abroad had begun to get some insight into the mystery of party denominations there; when, on a sudden, a year or so ago, a host of new sects sprung up, and almost swallowed the old, and, like the shaking of a kaleidescope, presenting an aspect totally different, though composed of materials identically the same. For our own parts, if any body this side of Communipaw can tell what are the distinguishing principles, objects, characteristics, or affinities, of the Agrarians—the Workies—the Regulars—the Regency—the Infidels, so called—the Mechanic Working—the Wrightsmen—the Radicals—the Skeletons—not to mention the more familiar Tammanies, Buck-tails, &c. &c. it is more than we can do, and we fairly "give it up." *Nat. Int.*

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Frelinghuysen's speech on the bill for the removal of the Indians. Who can be unmoved by it?

"Mr. President, if we abandon these aboriginal proprietors of our soil—these allies, and adopted children of our forefathers, how shall we justify it to our country? to all the glory of the past, and the promise of the future?—Her *good name* is worth all else besides that contributes to her greatness—And as I regard this crisis in her history; the time has come when this unbought treasure shall be plucked from dishonor or abandoned to reproach.

How shall we justify this trespass to ourselves? Sir, we may deride it and laugh it to scorn now; but the occasion *will* meet every man, when he *must* look inward, and make honest inquisition there. Let us beware how, by oppressive encroachment upon the sacred privileges of our Indian neighbors, we minister to the agonies of future remorse.

I have in my humble measure attempted to discharge a public and most solemn duty towards an interesting portion of my fellow men. Should it prove to have been fruitless, as I know it to be below the weight of their claims, yet even then, sir, it will have its consolations. Defeat in such a cause is far above the triumphs of unrighteous power—and I would rather receive the blessings of one poor Cherokee, as he casts his last look back upon his country, for having, though in vain, attempted to prevent his punishment, than to sleep beneath the marble of the Cæsars."

The eight children and grand-children of the Moorish Prince, (who, our readers will remember, was discovered in slavery at Natchez, some time since, released, and sent to his own country,) have been all redeemed, at the high price of $3100. They arrived from Natchez at Brooklyn, New-York. The Colonization Society will give them a free passage to Liberia in the vessel which is to sail from Norfolk in October. The Prince, it may be recollected, returned to Mohamedanism, and died soon after his arrival in Africa.

Smut in the Wheat.—A discovery has been made by Mr. Adonijah Alden, a respectable Farmer of this county, which we think may be important to farmers, and therefore give it publicity. Mr. Alden gives it as his opinion from experiments he has made, that Smut is produced from small shrivelled kernels of wheat. He made the discovery by washing one part and screening the other part of the wheat he sowed in the same field, and by sowing each part by itself. On that part of the field sown with washed wheat, there was Smut, and on the part sown with screened wheat there was none. At the suggestion the same experiment has been successfully tried by others.

Bradford (Pa.) Settler.

MILTON, Northumb'd Cy. June 17.

Two citizens of this Borough, one aged 61, the other 67, reaped, bound and shocked 30 dozens of wheat in Mr. George Laurence's town lot, in the short space of 4½ hours!! There are but few of our young men who can equal this.

The present number of slaves (men women and children,) in the United States, is probably about two millions; their average value may be stated at $250 each, making a total amount of five hundred millions of dollars.

Kidnapping.—Christopher Woodward, of Raleigh, (N. C.) has been committed to jail in that place, charged with having seduced and stolen a negro man, the property of Durrell Rogers, with the intention of selling him and appropriating the proceeds to his own use. The punishment affixed to this crime is *Death!*

RICHMOND, July 19.

Execution.—Wheeler, the soldier who killed his Sergeant at Bellona Arsenal, was hanged at Chesterfield Court House on Friday. Wheeler intended to have killed three others at the time he killed the Sergeant. He had got drunk, and was very outrageous, for which these four reported him. He vowed revenge, and fixing his bayonet, while they were asleep, proceeded to butcher them all! The Sergeant he killed, and severely wounded another, who, however, escaped and gave the alarm, when Wheeler was overpowered and secured.

It is said that he confessed having perpetrated as many as *thirteen murders*, and that among his victims was Capt. M'Lelland, who was murdered at the Dock about 18 months ago. It is known that Wheeler was in this city at the time that murder was committed.

When Wheeler was first launched off, the rope broke, and he had to be tied up again.

CRIMES.

The rapid increase of crime in our country, and the almost certainty of punishment that awaits it, are calculated to awaken feelings of concern for the morals of the community and of sympathy for the families and connexions of the guilty. Scarcely do we record the perpetration of one act of enormity, and the apprehension of the culprit, even before the public curiosity has ceased to wonder at the boldness and success of the attempt, than we have another and another melancholy instance of human depravity to record, while perhaps the perpetrators of previous crimes have just suffered or are about to suffer the penalty of their guilt.

Probably at no time since our existence as a government, within so short a compass, have three crimes been committed of equal magnitude to those of the Salem Murder—the robbery of the Mail, for which Porter was executed—and the embezzling the funds of the Boston Branch Bank, by Fuller In each case, how rapid the detection and punishment of the offenders.

The mystery attending the Salem Murder, which seemed to bid defiance to the scrutinizing investigation of a vigilant Committee, was unravelled, and the perpetrator of the barbarous act cheated the law of its due, by committing violence upon himself, and his aiders and abetters are now awaiting their sentence.

The darkness and disguise which covered the robbers of the mail did not screen them from detection, nor did it prevent others, while their trial was still pending, from committing a similar offence near Albany.

In the case of Fuller, we have an evidence of the power of conscience, that silent monitor from which none can flee. Do not all these prove that "the way of the transgressor is hard," and should not such examples serve equally as warnings to the present generation, as admonitions to parents to

"Train up a child in the way he should go,
That "when he is old he will not depart from it."

If the voice of penitence could be heard from the gloomy dungeons of the culprits, and could reach the ears of those who first listened to temptation, how would they start back with horror at the contemplation of the end of the road they are about to travel, and pause before they rush headlong to destruction.

Yet how few in the first paths of vice reflect upon the consequences to which their acts will inevitably lead them.—In repentance or in reformation, nothing is more true than that,

C'est le premier pas qui coute.

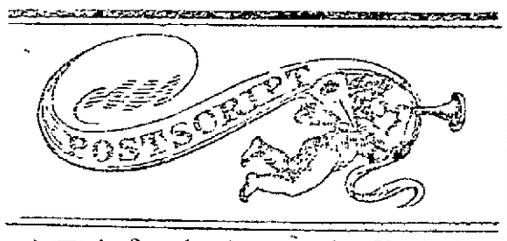
The first step towards, is half the battle gained.

Georgetown Columbian Gaz.

The Neapolitan papers state that two new openings have just appeared in the crater of Mount Vesuvius—For several preceding days loud detonations were heard in the interior, and two new mouths have poured forth an enormous quantity of burning and bituminous matter.

The Boston Gazette, in noticing the probable result of the CENSUS in New-England, says—"The result of the census, now taking, will show a population a little rising *two millions*, or a gain in the last ten years of upwards of 340,000 or over 20 per cent. So that New England, besides being a nursery, whence are annually transplanted thousands of her industrious population to all parts of the Union, and we might as well say to all parts of the world, has actually doubled in the last 40 years Nearly the whole western country, with its two millions of inhabitants, which has in the meantime grown up, is nothing but the blood and bone, cut from the ribs of New England.

Yet this same New England has contrived by *hook or by crook*, to double herself in the short space of 40 years. This is an unexampled fact that sets all the calculation of Malthus at defiance."



☞A fire broke out in York last night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, in the cabinet-shop of Col. *Michael H. Spangler*, which, together with his dwelling, we understand, were destroyed. The fire was still burning when the stage left York, but it was thought would be got under soon. The loss of Col. Spangler, in furniture, &c. must be very considerable.

☞During the storm of Thursday afternoon last, Mr. *Peter Lefever*, of Newbury township, York county, was struck by lightning, when in the field, and instantly killed.

FLOUR, in Baltimore, on Friday,	$5 00
CORN,	47
RYE,	48 *to* 50
OATS,	31 *to* 33
WHISKEY,	20 *to* 21

DIED,

On the 13th inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs *Isabella Barr*, of Mountjoy township, in the 75th year of her age.

A JOURNEYMAN
Trimmer & Harness-maker,

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

JOHN GEISELMAN.

Gettysburg, July 27. 3t

☞IRON
CHEAPER than EVER!

THE Subscriber respectfully invites BLACKSMITHS and others, to call and see his Assortment of IRON, which is of the very best quality, and can be sold by him at the unusually low price of

$5 75 *per hundred, CASH.*

His Iron Store is one door north of the Eagle Tavern, Baltimore-street.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, July 27. tf

TRIAL LIST,

AUGUST TERM—1830.

Henry Muntorff vs. E. Muntorff and J. Muntorff, sen.
Seawright Ramsey vs. Nicholas Wierman.
David Pollock vs. Philip Myers.
David Wilson's Adm's vs. Jas. Rowan.
John Graft's Adm'r vs. Philip Graft.
Frederick Rupley's Trustee vs. Dr. J. H Miller's Trustees.
David Stewart's Trustees vs. Thomas M'Knight et al.

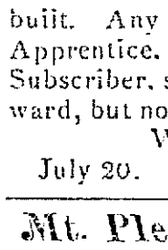
GEO. WELSH, *Proth'y.*

July 27. tc

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 23d of August next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg. JOHN WALKER.

July 27. 3t



GETTYSBURG GUARDS!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Saturday the 7th of August next*, precisely at 2 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order,

G. ARMOR, *O. S.*

July 27.

N. B. An Appeal will be held at the house of Mr. HARVEY WATTLES, immediately after the parade, for the 22nd of February, the two days in May, and the 4th of July. G. A.

Flax-Seed.

THE highest price, in Cash, will be given for Clean FLAXSEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 20. tf

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Menallen township, on the 5th inst. an indented Apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named

GEORGE STOUGH,

between 20 and 21 years of age—stout built. Any person apprehending said Apprentice, and returning him to the Subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no thanks or charges.

WILLIAM DETRICK.

July 20. 3t

Mt. Pleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of J. Barret, on *Saturday the 7th of August next*, at 12 o'clock, M. precisely.

G. COWNOVER, CAPT.

July 20. tp

$20,000 FOR $5!

THE THIRTEENTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 31st of July.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000		35	do	100
1 do	10,000		51	do	50
1 do	2,500		51	do	40
1 do	1,505		51	do	30
5 do	1,000		102	do	25
5 do	500		102	do	20
5 do	400		1479	do	10
10 do	300		11475	do	5
20 do	200				

Tickets, $5, Halves, $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

☞Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S
HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, July 20. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 12.

13 35 9 8 1 31 32 19 46

If you want a Chance,
You must buy a TICKET—
You can see at a glance,
You might happen to hit it.

☞During CLARKSON'S Administration, of a few months only at Dame FORTUNE'S

LUCKY HOME,

He has scattered a good deal of the Needful,

AMONG WHICH WAS

1 *Prize of* 2,500 DOLLS.
1 " 1,000 "
1 " 800 "
1 " 300 "

And a great many of

50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

☞Saturday next will be the next day of distribution. You will not get a FORTUNE, if you do not call and see

CLARKSON.

July 27. td

There are several good reasons for the existence of a more than ordinary degree of impatience for the receipt of intelligence from Europe. The death of the King of England will probably have taken place, and perhaps sufficient time will have elapsed after that event for the developement, in part, of the views and policy of his successor. The French fleet and army will also have made their debut before the piratical strong hold of the Algerines, and although we shall not, perhaps, be informed of the result of the first onset, our curiosity is whetted to learn how the opposing parties may demean themselves, in a contest involving the political existence of one, and a large amount of life, treasure and reputation of the other. The aspect of European affairs has rarely been more interesting than at the present moment. France contains, it is believed, within her territory, the ripening seeds of discontent, if not revolution; and Great Britain is oppressed by the heavy distress of her unemployed and impoverished population, aggravated by the approaching demise of her King, and the accession of rulers of uncertain political principles, and, it is more than suspected, of partialities not greatly in favor of the present efficient head of the government. These circumstances form legitimate reasons for apprehending some radical change in the administration, and the contemplation of them is full of interest to persons who have been accustomed to regard with attention the mutations of British policy.

Balt. Gaz.

Effects in England of the King's expected Demise.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from an American now in London to a gentleman in this city, in which some account is given of the employments of the people in this time of the sore illness of their sovereign. The letter says this event has caused an activity in trade which has not been for many years. There is a great demand for all such articles as are worn in time of mourning, and the artists now manufacture only such. The ribbon trade is particularly active, and millions of yards of that article of a black color, have been made within a short time. The jewellers are also very busy in making mourning rings, bracelets, breast-pins, &c. Every one now who wants a new suit of clothes has it made of black; and full employment is given to tailors, mantua-makers, and milliners, by those who though well supplied with ordinary dresses, desire to have a sable uniform ready on the moment the royal exit shall be announced.

The upholsterers also have their full share of business in preparations for dressing churches, and other public buildings in mourning. Arrangements have been so made by the owners of pews in some of the principal churches, that should the news of the King's death be received on a Saturday or early on a Sunday morning, every pew will be robed in black by the time the morning service commences. The choirs of the different churches are engaged in rehearsing new pieces of music suited to the anticipated solemn occasion, and it is to be presumed that the clergy are not neglectful in preparing for their part in the play, and that their auditors will be electrified and edified by impassioned bursts of eloquence in pourtraying the virtues of the royal dead.

Invitations for dinners, parties, &c. do not extend beyond a day in advance, lest the sad tidings should render useless the preparations and prevent the enjoyments of the gala or the feast.—The fashionable world may be considered fairly at a stand still in their usual round of pleasures.

It would be difficult for me to convey any idea of the intense and all absorbing interest concerning the King, which pervades the people of this metropolis. In the street, in the coffee house, at the Exchange, at the theatre, at the first hotels, in the lowest pot house, in the private party, and in the most public assemblage, in all places and in every place, his illness is the subject of conversation and inquiry—"How is the King?" "Have you heard any thing about the King?" "Any news from the King?" are questions which you continually hear. I can liken it to nothing more properly than to the interest felt and inquiries made by my own countrymen immediately after an important and exciting election.

Whether it is that George IV. actually is deep in the affections of his subjects, or that his present situation cau[illegible] sympathy and love for him, I know not; but it is certain that all classes of the people express for him the highest [illegible] and deprecate his death with fervor and apparent sincerity. His decease is probably more dreaded, from the general dislike entertained to the Duke of Clarence, who will be his successor. I frequently hear it regretted that the Princess Charlotte did not survive.—For the memory of that princess the whole English nation has a great reverence; and were she living, I think that sorrow for the King's death would not be so universal as it now will be.

Albany Daily Adv.

THE EXPEDITION TO ALGIERS

This expedition is now of course the topic of most general interest in Europe, and a thousand idle tales, rumors, and surmises, the offspring of hope, jealousies, fears, and the universal gossipping propensity of man, continue to float on the wings of the public journals. Some of the Paris papers of the 5th, again state, that conferences had been held at Paris, between the Ambassadors of several powers and the French Ministers, on the subject of Algiers; but in the best informed circles it was known that no such conferences had yet commenced; but that they might take place as soon as the French army commences the siege of Algiers.

We regret to learn by a letter which we have received from Constantinople, that the Greeks have recommenced their piratical practices. An American ship, which had arrived at Smyrna, and which was chased for some time, escaped by superior sailing; but it was said that another vessel had been captured, and all her crew murdered. Our correspondent also states that there has been great sickness among the Russian troops at Adrianople. Out of 11,000 who were left there, no more than 1,000 survived; and it is computed the Russians have lost during the war 100,000 men!

From the Mobile Register, July 1.

Fatal Duel.—We have received a letter dated Arkansas Territory, June 22, detailing circumstances connected with an instance of single combat, which took place there, whose severity has scarcely a parallel in history. The letter comes, as it appears, from a friend of one of the parties, Dr. D. H. Jefferies, with whom we had a brief acquaintance while he resided at Coffeeville, and the account is requested to be published, for the information of the friends of that gentleman in this State. The parties were residents of or near Iberville, Louisiana.

A challenge passed from a Dr. Smith to Dr. Jefferies, on the first ultimo, which was accepted; the interview was appointed for Thursday, the 17th ult. and the distance fixed at eight paces.—When the time arrived, the parties met, took their stations, and exchanged shots, without injury to either. After this shot, it seems inferable from the remarks of the writer, that some efforts were made by their friends to bring about an accommodation, but unavailingly, as Doctor Jefferies declared that he would not leave the ground, till he had lost his own or had taken the life of his antagonist. Their pistols were handed to them a second time, and at this fire the right arm of Dr. Smith was broken, which arrested the fight for a few moments till he recovered from the exhaustion, when he declared, as he was wounded he was ready to die, and demanded the seconds to proceed. The pistols were then put into their hands for a third time, Dr. Smith using his left hand. At this fire Dr. Jefferies was wounded in the thigh, and his loss of blood occasioned an exhaustion that again delayed the conflict for a few moments. He recovered, and both then desired to shorten the distance and continue the fight. They now stood up for the fourth time, covered with blood, and at a distance of six feet. They were to fire between the words one and five, and the shot proved fatal to both parties; they fell to the earth. Dr. Smith was dead when he dropped, the ball having penetrated his heart, and Dr. Jefferies was shot through the breast, a wound he survived but four hours. They fought with perfect coolness, and thus fell, adds our correspondent, two good and brave men.

When Dr. Jefferies saw that his antagonist had fallen, he asked if he was dead, and being assured so, declared his own willingness to die. Before he expired he said that he had been a school mate with Dr. Smith, had been acquainted with him fifteen years, that they had been on terms of great intimacy and friendship, and he bore also honorable testimony to his character as a man of science and a gentleman.—It is not stated distinctly in the letter, what originated the cruel hostility which is exhibited in this melancholy affair, but it appears to have been deeply wounded feelings on the part of Dr. Jefferies. Our correspondent states that he had many personal friends in the section of the country where he had fixed his residence, and was universally respected and beloved. He was engaged at the time of this affair, to be married to a highly intelligent & amiable young lady of Mississippi, which circumstance, appears to have had a connection with the duel. The lady reached the ground only in time to take her last earthly farewell of the object of her affection. Her frantic cries, mingled with the grief of the friends, the letter paints as a scene of the most heart rending description.

Native American Ingenuity—Cutlery.—Mr. Pooley of this city, shewed us yesterday, says the New York Courier, a specimen of American ingenuity, which we will venture to say cannot be surpassed in the world. This specimen consists of a collection of knives, forks, &c. &c. of a miniature size, enclosed in a case, and presenting a singular variety in ingenuity, accuracy, and combination in cutlery.

The case represents two complete dinner sets; one third of a set with a patent knife sharpener. There is also a number of miscellaneous articles mounted in gold, silver, pearl, tortoise and horn handles—four pair of razors—two penknives, the smallest of which having a tortoise shell handle, weighing less than 3-10 of a grain, and consisting of ten distinct parts. There is also a number of articles used in surgery, scissors, &c. all of which are worked in fanciful shapes. The box which contains these articles, (in all 215 pieces) is covered with tortoise shell, measures 4 inches in length, 2½ in breadth, and 1½ in depth, with a silver plate representing the Eagle shielding Agriculture and Commerce, partly surrounded, with thirteen stars, with the following inscription:—

"The pleasure I took to honor and advance my country."—PLINY.

If sceptic Europe is not lost to shame, the blush will be apparent. Executed by Saml. T. Pooley, a native of the city of New York, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker.

The case is valued at $1200. We understand that Mr. Pooley leaves the city in a few days for Boston, where he intends to establish his business. During the interval he intends to give a public exhibition of this unrivalled specimen of American native ingenuity.—A short time since he travelled and sojourned about 16 months in the different manufacturing districts of England and France, but he saw no principle in the elegant working of iron or other metals with which he had not been previously familiar in his own country.

From the Kingston (Canada) Gazette.

Spontaneous Combustion of a Drunkard.—Dr. Peter Schofield, in a late address delivered at the formation of a Temperance Society in the township of Bastard, in the District of Johnstown, in the Province of Upper Canada, states a case of spontaneous combustion, which occurred in his practice.—"It is well authenticated, says the Doctor, that many habitual drinkers of ardent spirits are brought to their end by what is called 'spontaneous combustion.' By spontaneous combustion I mean when a person takes fire, as by an electric shock, and burns up without any external application. Trotter mentions several such instances. One happened under my own observation. It was the case of a young man, about 25 years old. He had been an habitual drinker for many years. I saw him about nine o'clock in the evening on which it happened. He was then as usual, not drunk, but full of liquor. About eleven on the same evening I was called to see him. I found him literally roasted from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet. He was found in a blacksmith's shop just across the way from where he had been seen. The owner all of a sudden, discovered an extensive light in his shop, as though the whole building was in one general flame. He ran with the greatest precipitancy, and on flinging open the door discovered a man standing erect in the midst of a widely extended silver colored blaze, bearing, as he described it, exactly the appearance of the wick of a burning candle in the midst of its own flame. He seized him by the shoulder, and jerked him to the door, upon which the flame was instantly extinguished. There was no fire in the shop, neither was there any possibility of fire having been communicated to him from any external source. It was purely a case of spontaneous ignition. A general sloughing came on, and his flesh was consumed or removed in the dressing, leaving the bones and a few of the larger blood vessels standing. The blood, nevertheless, rallied around the heart, and maintained the vital spark, until the thirteenth day, when he died, not only the most noisome, ill featured and dreadful picture that was ever presented to human view, but his shrieks, his cries and lamentations were enough to rend a heart of adamant. He complained of no pain of body—his flesh was gone. He said he was suffering the torments of hell; that he was just upon its threshold, and should soon enter its dismal caverns; and in this frame of mind gave up the ghost. O! the death of the drunkard! Well may it be said to beggar all description. I have seen other drunkards die, but never in a manner so awful and affecting. They usually go off senseless and stupid as regards a future state!"

True Eloquence.—The following paragraphs close Mr. SPRAGUE's Speech on the Indian question, in the U. States' Senate:—

"It is said that their existence cannot be preserved; that it is the doom of Providence, that they must perish—So, indeed, must we all; but let it be in the course of nature—not by the hand of violence. If, in truth, they are now in the decrepitude of age, let us permit them to live out all their days, and die in peace—not bring down their gray hairs in blood to a foreign grave.

I know, Sir, to what I expose myself. To feel any solicitude for the fate of the Indians may be ridiculed as false philanthropy and morbid sensibility.—Others may boldly say, "their blood be upon us," and sneer at scruples, as a weakness unbecoming the stern character of a politician.

If, Sir, in order to become such, it be necessary to divest the mind of the principles of good faith and moral obligation, and harden the heart against humanity, I confess that I am not, and, by the blessings of Heaven, will never be a politician.

Sir, we cannot wholly silence the monitor within. It may not be heard amidst the clashings of the arena—in the tempest and convulsions of political contentions; but its "still small voice" will speak to us when we meditate alone at eventide—in the silent watches of the night—when we lie down and when we rise up from a solitary pillow; and, in that dread hour, when "not what we have done for ourselves, but what we have done for others" will be our joy and our strength; when to have secured, even to the poor and despised Indian, a spot of earth on which to rest his aching head—to give him but a cup of cold water in charity—will be a greater treasure than to have been the conquerors of kingdoms, and lived in luxury upon their spoils."

From Vera Cruz.—Capt. Collins of the ship Virginia, at New York, states, that advices were received at Vera Cruz on 21st June, of the defeat of the government army near Acapulco, which resulted in the capture, by the force under Guerrero & Minez, of Gen. Bravo and Col. Bartabosso. Capt. Collins adds, that although the official (government) paper says nothing on the subject, the information may be implicitly relied on. Various opinions were expressed as to the issue of the battle, but all agree in the loss of Bravo, who it was generally believed was taken by stratagem. The affairs of government would remain unchanged.

The People vs. David Stone—Indictment for Grand Larceny.—The defendant was indicted for Grand Larceny. It was proved that in April last he received from the Cashier of the bank of Ithaca a sealed and closed package, containing $3848 38 in specie, drafts and bank bills, to be delivered to the Cashier of the Bank of Auburn; that this service was to be gratuitous—that he never delivered it, but subsequently broke the package, and afterwards converted the contents to his own use, spending part of the contents here, and part afterwards in Bath, Steuben county. Those facts were not denied; and the defence set up by the defendant and his counsel was, that as the original possession was received bona fide, the subsequent breaking of it, and severance and conversion of the contents to his own use, was not felony in law, but a mere breach of trust, the defendant not having received the package, as a carrier, for hire. Mosely, Circuit Judge, expressed his individual opinion in favor of the position taken by the defendant's counsel. The counsel for the people insisted that although the possession of the whole package was delivered to the defendant bona fide, and was not obtained by fraud, yet that his subsequent breaking of it, and severance of the contents, constituted a trespass, upon which, in law, the possession of the whole instantly reverted to the owners and consequently the subsequent conversion was felonious—and that in this view it was immaterial whether he was a carrier for hire or not: and of this opinion was Richardson, first Judge, and the court concided with him.—The jury notwithstanding acquitted the prisoner.

Auburn Free Press.

HARRISBURG, July 19.

Pennsylvania Canal.—A breach took place in the Canal a short distance a[illegible] about the same time it was discovered that the Penn Lock was out of order [illegible] and this opportunity has been embraced to make other repairs on the canal. The navigation has not yet been resumed.—*Chronicle.*

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF 1831.

This eclipse which will happen on the 12th of February, will be one of the most remarkable that will again be witnessed in the United States for a long course of years: The apparent diameter of the sun will be 32½ minutes of a degree, that of the moon 31½. Of course the eclipse will be *annular*; that is in all places where the sun will be centrally eclipsed, at the moment of the greatest obscuration, it will exhibit the appearance of a beautiful luminous ring around the moon.—Eclipses of this kind are of less frequent occurrence than those which are total. The centre of the eclipse will first touch the earth's disk in the great Pacific Ocean on the morning of February 12th, in lat. 31 deg. 55 minutes N. and longitude 140 degrees 3 minutes west from Greenwich. At this point the sun will rise centrally eclipsed at 34 minutes past 6 o'clock; or at three hours 54 m. P. M. apparent time at Greenwich.—Thence proceeding by a gentle curve to the South and East, in 16 minutes it will enter upon the coast of California, in latitude 27 degrees 30 minutes N.—Thence curving Northwardly, 47 minutes more, it will enter the United States near the S. W. corner of Louisiana, and in six minutes it will cross the Mississippi, near St. Francisville. Passing through the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, in 27 minutes more it will arrive at a point in Pendleton county, South Carolina, in latitude 34 degrees 37 minutes N. longitude 82 degrees 38 minutes W. where the sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian. Thence passing over North Carolina into Virginia, in 14 minutes it will cross James River, near Richmond, and continuing in nearly a direct line, in 8 minutes will leave the Jersey shore at Little Egg harbor, passing a few miles east of Montauk Point; in 8 minutes it will leave the eastern shore of Cape Cod at Wellfleet, and in 6 minutes will enter upon the South Western extremity of Nova Scotia. Thence passing over the island of Newfoundland and increasing in velocity as it approaches the verge of the earth, in 19 minutes more it will leave its disk in latitude 51 degrees 40 minutes W. longitude, at which point the sun will set centrally eclipsed at 4 h. 30 m. or 6 h. 25 m. Greenwich time.

The eclipse will have been 2. h. 31 m. in crossing the earth's disk, and about one hour from its entrance to the time of its leaving the United States.—A line drawn through the above points on the Map of North America, will pass through all those places where the eclipse is central. Two other lines on each side of the first, at the distance of 50 miles, will include all places in the United States where it will be annular. Its penumbra will precede and follow the centre, at the mean interval of one hour and thirty minutes, making on the central track the beginning and end of the eclipse.—Lines drawn on the map of the United States, parallel to the central track at intervals, on the S. side of 200, 185 and 175 miles, and on the N. at intervals of 225, 250, and 300 miles, will exhibit, nearly, the respective points where the sun will be 11, 10, 9 digits eclipsed. By making proportions along the central path of the eclipse at intervals of Greenwich time, and protracting the hour lines at right angles, the time and phases of the eclipse may be found for very nearly any place in the United States, observing to reduce the Greenwich time to that of the place of observation.

This eclipse will be visible over every part of the North American continent and the West Indies, and will be seen as far south as the city of Quito in South America.

Silk.—Mr. Rapp, of Economy, Penn. says, in a letter to Mr. Smith, of Baltimore, that in 1828 they made, at Economy, 15 or 18 yards of stripe for female apparel and vesting—last year they had about 30,000 worms, and made some vesting and about *one hundred handkerchiefs* of good quality—being the first ever made on that side of the mountains. This year they have nearly a *million of worms*, which they feed on the leaves of the white and black mulberry. Mr Rapp also states that they have *no difficulty* in keeping the worms healthy, in unwinding or reeling the silk, or weaving it.

Fire in Lexington, Georgia.—The Athenian gives the following particulars of a destructive fire at Lexington, the Seat of Justice for Oglethorpe county, Georgia, about 16 miles below Athens, on the Augusta road, in a letter from a correspondent:

LEXINGTON, June 24.

"I write in haste to inform you of a [illegible] which occurred in our village last night. The entire south side of the public square is burnt, a[illegible] back buildings; the loss is estimated at about ten thousand dollars, of which only about one hundred dollars were insured."

There are several good reasons for the existence of a more than ordinary degree of impatience for the receipt of intelligence from Europe. The death of the King of England will probably have taken place, and perhaps sufficient time will have elapsed after that event for the developement, in part, of the views and policy of his successor. The French fleet and army will also have made their debut before the piratical strong hold of the Algerines, and although we shall not, perhaps, be informed of the result of the first onset, our curiosity is whetted to learn how the opposing parties may demean themselves, in a contest involving the political existence of one, and a large amount of life, treasure and reputation of the other. The aspect of European affairs has rarely been more interesting than at the present moment. France contains, it is believed, within her territory, the ripening seeds of discontent, if not revolution; and Great Britain is oppressed by the heavy distress of her unemployed and impoverished population, aggravated by the approaching demise of her King, and the accession of rulers of uncertain political principles, and, it is more than suspected, of partialities not greatly in favor of the present efficient head of the government. These circumstances form legitimate reasons for apprehending some radical change in the administration, and the contemplation of them is full of interest to persons who have been accustomed to regard with attention the mutations of British policy. *Balt. Gaz.*

Effects in England of the King's expected Demise.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from an American now in London to a gentleman in this city, in which some account is given of the employments of the people in this time of the sore illness of their sovereign. The letter says this event has caused an activity in trade which has not been for many years. There is a great demand for all such articles as are worn in time of mourning, and the artists now manufacture only such. The ribbon trade is particularly active, and millions of yards of that article of a black color, have been made within a short time. The jewellers are also very busy in making mourning rings, bracelets, breast-pins, &c Every one now who wants a new suit of clothes has it made of black; and full employment is given to tailors, mantua-makers, and milliners, by those who though well supplied with ordinary dresses, desire to have a sable uniform ready on the moment the royal exit shall be announced.

The upholsterers also have their full share of business in preparations for dressing churches, and other public buildings in mourning. Arrangements have been so made by the owners of pews in some of the principal churches, that should the news of the King's death be received on a Saturday or early on a Sunday morning, every pew will be robed in black by the time the morning service commences. The choirs of the different churches are engaged in rehearsing new pieces of music suited to the anticipated solemn occasion, and it is to be presumed that the clergy are not neglectful in preparing for their part in the play, and that their auditors will be electrified and edified by impassioned bursts of eloquence in pourtraying the virtues of the royal dead.

Invitations for dinners, parties, &c. do not extend beyond a day in advance, lest the sad tidings should render useless the preparations and prevent the enjoyments of the gala or the feast.—The fashionable world may be considered fairly at a stand still in their usual round of pleasures.

It would be difficult for me to convey any idea of the intense and all-absorbing interest concerning the King, which pervades the people of this metropolis. In the street, in the coffee house, at the Exchange, at the theatre, at the first hotels, in the lowest pot house, in the private party, and in the most public assemblage, in all places and in every place, his illness is the subject of conversation and inquiry—"How is the King?" "Have you heard any thing about the King?" "Any news from the King?" are questions which you continually hear. I can liken it to nothing more properly than to the interest felt and inquiries made by my own countrymen immediately after an important and exciting election.

Whether it is that George IV actually is deep in the affections of his subjects, or that his present situation causes sympathy and love for him, I know not; but it is certain that all classes of the people express for him the highest regard and warmest kindness, and deprecate his death with fervor and apparent sincerity. His decease is probably more dreaded, from the general dislike entertained to the Duke of Clarence, who will be his successor. I frequently hear it regretted that the Princess Charlotte did not survive.—For the memory of that princess the whole English nation has a great reverence; and were she living, I think that sorrow for the King's death would not be so universal as it now will be.

Albany Daily Adv.

THE EXPEDITION TO ALGIERS

This expedition is now of course the topic of most general interest in Europe, and a thousand idle tales, rumors, and surmises, the offspring of hope, jealousies, fears, and the universal gossipping propensity of man, continue to float on the wings of the public journals. Some of the Paris papers of the 5th, again state, that conferences had been held at Paris, between the Ambassadors of several powers and the French Ministers, on the subject of Algiers; but in the best informed circles it was known that no such conferences had yet commenced; but that they might take place as soon as the French army commences the siege of Algiers.

We regret to learn by a letter which we have received from Constantinople, that the Greeks have recommenced their piratical practices An American ship, which had arrived at Smyrna, and which was chased for some time, escaped by superior sailing; but it was said that another vessel had been captured, and all her crew murdered Our correspondent also states that there has been great sickness among the Russian troops at Adrianople. Out of 11,000 who were left there, no more than 1,000 survived; and it is computed the Russians have lost during the war 100,000 men!

From the Mobile Register, July 1.

Fatal Duel—We have received a letter dated Arkansas Territory, June 22, detailing circumstances connected with an instance of single combat, which took place there, whose severity has scarcely a parallel in history. The letter comes, as it appears, from a friend of one of the parties, Dr. D. H. Jefferies, with whom we had a brief acquaintance while he resided at Coffeeville, and the account is requested to be published, for the information of the friends of that gentleman in this State. The parties were residents of or near Iberville, Louisiana.

A challenge passed from a Dr. Smith to Dr. Jefferies, on the first ultimo, which was accepted; the interview was appointed for Thursday, the 17th ult. and the distance fixed at eight paces.—When the time arrived, the parties met, took their stations, and exchanged shots, without injury to either. After this shot, it seems inferable from the remarks of the writer, that some efforts were made by their friends to bring about an accommodation, but unavailingly, as Doctor Jefferies declared that he would not leave the ground, till he had lost his own or had taken the life of his antagonist. Their pistols were handed to them a second time, and at this fire the right arm of Dr. Smith was broken, which arrested the fight for a few moments till he recovered from the exhaustion, when he declared, as he was wounded he was ready to die, and demanded the seconds to proceed The pistols were then put into their hands for a third time, Dr Smith using his left hand. At this fire Dr. Jefferies was wounded in the thigh, and his loss of blood occasioned an exhaustion that again delayed the conflict for a few moments. He recovered, and both then desired to shorten the distance and continue the fight. They now stood up for the fourth time, covered with blood, and at a distance of six feet. They were to fire between the words one and five, and the shot proved fatal to both parties; they fell to the earth. Dr. Smith was dead when he dropped, the ball having penetrated his heart, and Dr. Jefferies was shot through the breast, a wound he survived but four hours. They fought with perfect coolness, and thus fell, adds our correspondent, two good and brave men.

When Dr. Jefferies saw that his antagonist had fallen, he asked if he was dead, and being assured so, declared his own willingness to die. Before he expired he said that he had been a school mate with Dr. Smith, had been acquainted with him fifteen years, that they had been on terms of great intimacy and friendship, and he bore also honorable testimony to his character as a man of science and a gentleman—It is not stated distinctly in the letter, what originated the cruel hostility which is exhibited in this melancholy affair, but it appears to have been deeply wounded feelings on the part of Dr. Jefferies. Our correspondent states that he had many personal friends in the section of the country where he had fixed his residence, and was universally respected and beloved. He was engaged at the time of this affair, to be married to a highly intelligent & amiable young lady of Mississippi, which circumstance, appears to have had a connection with the duel. The lady reached the ground only in time to take her last earthly farewell of the object of her affection. Her frantic cries, mingled with the grief of the friends, the letter paints as a scene of the most heart rending description.

Native American Ingenuity—Cutlery.—Mr. Pooley of this city, shewed us yesterday, says the New York Courier, a specimen of American ingenuity, which we will venture to say cannot be surpassed in the world. This specimen consists of a collection of knives, forks, &c. &c. of a miniature size, enclosed in a case, and presenting a singular variety in ingenuity, accuracy, and combination in cutlery.

The case represents two complete dinner sets; one third of a set with a patent knife sharpener. There is also a number of miscellaneous articles mounted in gold, silver, pearl, tortoise and horn handles—four pair of razors—two penknives, the smallest of which having a tortoise shell handle, weighing less than 3-10 of a grain, and consisting of ten distinct parts. There is also a number of articles used in surgery, scissors, &c. all of which are worked in fanciful shapes. The box which contains these articles, (in all 215 pieces) is covered with tortoise shell, measures 4 inches in length, 2⅝ in breadth, and 1½ in depth, with a silver plate representing the Eagle shielding Agriculture and Commerce, partly surrounded, with thirteen stars, with the following inscription:—

"The pleasure I took to honor and advance my country."—PLINY.

If sceptic Europe is not lost to shame, the blush will be apparent. Executed by Saml. T. Pooley, a native of the city of New York, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker.

The case is valued at $1200. We understand that Mr. Pooley leaves the city in a few days for Boston, where he intends to establish his business. During the interval he intends to give a public exhibition of this unrivalled specimen of American native ingenuity.—A short time since he travelled and sojourned about 16 months in the different manufacturing districts of England and France, but he saw no principle in the elegant working of iron or other metals with which he had not been previously familiar in his own country.

From the Kingston (Canada) Gazette.

Spontaneous Combustion of a Drunkard—Dr Peter Schofield, in a late address delivered at the formation of a Temperance Society in the township of Bastard, in the District of Johnstown, in the Province of Upper Canada, states a case of spontaneous combustion, which occurred in his practice.—"It is well authenticated, says the Doctor, that many habitual drinkers of ardent spirits are brought to their end by what is called 'spontaneous combustion.' By spontaneous combustion I mean when a person takes fire, as by an electric shock, and burns up without any external application. Trotter mentions several such instances. One happened under my own observation. It was the case of a young man, about 25 years old. He had been an habitual drinker for many years. I saw him about nine o'clock in the evening on which it happened. He was then as usual, not drunk, but full of liquor. About eleven on the same evening I was called to see him. I found him literally roasted from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet. He was found in a blacksmith's shop just across the way from where he had been seen. The owner all of a sudden, discovered an extensive light in his shop, as though the whole building was in one general flame. He ran with the greatest precipitancy, and on flinging open the door discovered a man standing erect in the midst of a widely extended silver colored blaze, bearing, as he described it, exactly the appearance of the wick of a burning candle in the midst of its own flame. He seized him by the shoulder, and jerked him to the door, upon which the flame was instantly extinguished. There was no fire in the shop, neither was there any possibility of fire having been communicated to him from any external source. It was purely a case of spontaneous ignition. A general sloughing came on, and his flesh was consumed or removed in the dressing, leaving the bones and a few of the larger blood vessels standing. The blood, nevertheless, rallied around the heart, and maintained the vital spark, until the thirteenth day, when he died, not only the most noisome, ill featured and dreadful picture that was ever presented to human view; but his shrieks, his cries and lamentations were enough to rend a heart of adamant He complained of no pain of body—his flesh was gone. He said he was suffering the torments of hell; that he was just upon its threshold, and should soon enter its dismal caverns; and in this frame of mind gave up the ghost. O! the death of the drunkard! Well may it be said to be [illegible] all description. I have seen other drunkards die, but never in a manner so awful and affecting. They usually go off senseless and stupid as regards a future state!"

True Eloquence.—The following paragraphs close Mr SPRAGUE's Speech on the Indian question, in the U. States' Senate:—

"It is said that their existence cannot be preserved; that it is the doom of Providence, that they must perish—So, indeed, must we all; but let it be in the course of nature—not by the hand of violence. If, in truth, they are now in the decrepitude of age, let us permit them to live out all their days, and die in peace—not bring down their gray hairs in blood to a foreign grave

I know, Sir, to what I expose myself. To feel any solicitude for the fate of the Indians may be ridiculed as false philanthropy and morbid sensibility.—Others may boldly say, "their blood be upon us," and sneer at scruples, as a weakness unbecoming the stern character of a politician.

If, Sir, in order to become such, it be necessary to divest the mind of the principles of good faith and moral obligation, and harden the heart against humanity, I confess that I am not, and, by the blessings of Heaven, will never be a politician.

Sir, we cannot wholly silence the monitor within. It may not be heard amidst the clashings of the arena—in the tempest and convulsions of political contentions; but its "still small voice" will speak to us when we meditate alone at eventide—in the silent watches of the night—when we lie down and when we rise up from a solitary pillow; and, in that dread hour, when "not what we have done for ourselves, but what we have done for others" will be our joy and our strength; when to have secured, even to the poor and despised Indian, a spot of earth on which to rest his aching head—to give him but a cup of cold water in charity—will be a greater treasure than to have been the conquerors of kingdoms, and lived in luxury upon their spoils."

From Vera Cruz—Capt. Collins of the ship Virginia, at New York, states, that advices were received at Vera Cruz on 21st June, of the defeat of the government army near Acapulco, which resulted in the capture, by the force under Guerrero & Minez, of Gen. Bravo and Col Bartabosso Capt. Collins adds, that although the official (government) paper says nothing on the subject, the information may be implicitly relied on. Various opinions were expressed as to the issue of the battle, but all agree in the loss of Bravo, who it was generally believed was taken by stratagem. The affairs of government would remain unchanged.

The People vs David Stone—Indictment for Grand Larceny.—The defendant was indicted for Grand Larceny. It was proved that in April last he received from the Cashier of the bank of Ithaca a sealed and closed package, containing $3848 88 in specie, drafts and bank bills, to be delivered to the Cashier of the Bank of Auburn; that this service was to be gratuitous—that he never delivered it, but subsequently broke the package, and afterwards converted the contents to his own use, spending part of the contents here, and part afterwards in Bath, Steuben county. Those facts were not denied; and the defence set up by the defendant and his counsel was, that as the original possession was received bona fide, the subsequent breaking of it, and severance and conversion of the contents to his own use, was not felony in law, but a mere breach of trust, the defendant not having received the package, as a carrier, for hire. Mosely, Circuit Judge, expressed his individual opinion in favor of the position taken by the defendant's counsel. The counsel for the people insisted that although the possession of the whole package was delivered to the defendant bona fide, and was not obtained by fraud, yet that his subsequent breaking of it, and severance of the contents, constituted a trespass, upon which, in law, the possession of the whole instantly reverted to the owners and consequently the subsequent conversion was felonious—and that in this view it was immaterial whether he was a carrier for hire or not: and of this opinion was Richardson, first Judge, and the court coincided with him—The jury notwithstanding acquitted the prisoner.

Auburn Free Press.

HARRISBURG, July 19.

Pennsylvania Canal—A breach took place in the Canal a short distance above this town on Sunday week, and about the same time it was discovered that the Penn Lock was out of order This of course stopped the navigation, and this opportunity has been embraced to make other repairs on the canal The navigation has not yet been resumed.—*Chronicle.*

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF 1831.

This eclipse which will happen on the 12th of February, will be one of the most remarkable that will again be witnessed in the United States for a long course of years: The apparent diameter of the sun will be 32½ minutes of a degree, that of the moon 31½. Of course the eclipse will be *annular*; that is in all places where the sun will be centrally eclipsed, at the moment of the greatest obscuration, it will exhibit the appearance of a beautiful luminous ring around the moon.—Eclipses of this kind are of less frequent occurrence than those which are total. The centre of the eclipse will first touch the earth's disk in the great Pacific Ocean on the morning of February 12th, in lat. 31 deg 55 minutes N. and longitude 140 degrees 3 minutes west from Greenwich. At this point the sun will rise centrally eclipsed at 34 minutes past 6 o'clock; or at three hours 54 m. P. M. apparent time at Greenwich.—Thence proceeding by a gentle curve to the South and East, in 16 minutes it will enter upon the coast of California, in latitude 27 degrees 30 minutes N.—Thence curving Northwardly, 47 minutes more, it will enter the United States near the S. W corner of Louisiana, and in six minutes it will cross the Mississippi, near St. Francisville. Passing through the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, in 27 minutes more it will arrive at a point in Pendleton county, South Carolina, in latitude 34 degrees 37 minutes N. longitude 82 degrees 38 minutes W. where the sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian. Thence passing over North Carolina into Virginia, in 14 minutes it will cross James River, near Richmond, and continuing in nearly a direct line, in 8 minutes will leave the Jersey shore at Little Egg-harbor, passing a few miles east of Montauk Point; in 8 minutes it will leave the eastern shore of Cape Cod at Wellfleet, and in 6 minutes will enter upon the South Western extremity of Nova Scotia. Thence passing over the island of Newfoundland and increasing in velocity as it approaches the verge of the earth, in 19 minutes more it will leave its disk in latitude 51 degrees 40 minutes W. longitude, at which point the sun will set centrally eclipsed at 4 h. 30 m. or 6 h. 25 m. Greenwich time.

The eclipse will have been 2. h. 31 m. in crossing the earth's disk, and about one hour from its entrance to the time of its leaving the United States A line drawn through the above points on the Map of North America, will pass through all those places where the eclipse is central. Two other lines on each side of the first, at the distance of 50 miles, will include all places in the United States where it will be annular Its penumbra will precede and follow the centre, at the mean interval of one hour and thirty minutes, making on the central track the beginning and end of the eclipse.—Lines drawn on the map of the United States, parallel to the central track at intervals, on the S. side of 200. 185 and 175 miles, and on the N. at intervals of 225, 250, and 300 miles, will exhibit, nearly, the respective points where the sun will be 11, 10, 9 digits eclipsed. By making proportions along the central path of the eclipse at intervals of Greenwich time, and protracting the hour lines at right angles, the time and phases of the eclipse may be found for very nearly any place in the United States, observing to reduce the Greenwich time to that of the place of observation.

This eclipse will be visible over every part of the North American continent and the West Indies, and will be seen as far south as the city of Quito in South America.

Silk.—Mr Rapp, of Economy, Penn. says, in a letter to Mr. Smith, of Baltimore, that in 1828 they made, at Economy, 15 or 18 yards of stripe for female apparel and vesting—last year they had about 20,000 worms, and made some vesting and about *one hundred handkerchiefs* of good quality—being the first ever made on that side of the mountains. This year they have nearly a *million of worms*, which they feed on the leaves of the white and black mulberry. Mr Rapp also states that they have *no difficulty* in keeping the worms healthy, in unwinding or reeling the silk, or weaving it.

Fire in Lexington, Georgia—The Athenian gives the following particulars of a destructive fire at Lexington, the Seat of Justice for Oglethorpe county, Georgia, about 15 miles below Athens, on the Augusta road, in a letter from a correspondent:

LEXINGTON, June 24.

"I write in haste to inform you of a destructive fire which occurred in our village last night The entire south side of the public square is burnt, amounting to 17 or 18 houses, including back buildings; the loss is estimated at about ten thousand dollars, of which only about one hundred dollars were insured."

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

NOTICE

To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

PURSUANT to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830; Constables will take notice, that agreeably to the 2d section of the act, graduating the duties upon Wholesale dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said Duties, which is required on or before the first day of March next, viz: on the 25th day of February next, to make oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail dealers in Goods and Merchandise, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

Merchants and dealers embraced in the provisions of the above recited act, are hereby notified, that according to the 8th section thereof, the Associate Judges of the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on *Wednesday the 25th day of August next*, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them, if they see proper to enroll, as to the amount of their annual sales, during the year previous

Licenses to be taken out, on or before the first day of September next for 8 months.

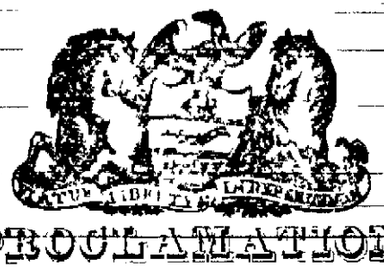
Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out license under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

	Amt of sales.	Per ann.	For 8 m.
Class 1.	$50,000	$50	$33 33
2	40,000	40	26 67
3.	30,000	30	20 00
4.	20,000	25	16 67
5.	15,000	20	13 33
6.	10,000	15	10 00
7.	5,000	12 50	8 33
8	2,500	10	6 67

DAN'L SHEELER, } *Associate*
WM M'CLEAN, } *Judges.*
JACOB HICKES, } *County*
JAS M'ILHENNY, } *Comm'rs.*
THOS. EHRHART, }

July 20. tm



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon JOHN READ, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 23d day of August next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1830.

P. HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

[July 20.] tc

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to the Estate of ADAM WALTER, Senior, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to make payment; and persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated for settlement, to either of the Executors, before the *1st of November next.*

HENRY WALTER, } *Ex'rs.*
C. F. KEENER, }

Menallen township, July 20. 4t

WOOL WANTED.

20,000 lbs.

Of WASHED WOOL,

WANTED at the Store of the Subscriber—for which 25 cts. per lb. will be given.

C. J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, July 6. tf

SHEEP.

M. C. CLARKSON

Has just received from Huntingdon county,

350 prime Keeping Sheep.

nearly all Wethers—which he will sell low, if application is made soon. Apply at his Store.

June 29. 6t

JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS WANTED.

THE Subscriber wants, immediately, 4 or 5 good Journeymen Carpenters—to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

NICHOLAS PEARSE.

Chambersburg, July 13. 3t

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have claims against the Estate of *PATRICK M'FARLAND*, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, at the house of Mrs. M'Farland, in Abbottstown, on the *13th day of September*, 1830—otherwise they will be excluded from payment. Those who are indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to

MARY A. M'TAGERTT, *Adm'x.*

July 13. 4t

WHO WANTS A Bargain?

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the South, will sell, on the most moderate and favorable terms, his

FARM,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, containing **170 ACRES,** in fine order, on which is a new two-story STONE HOUSE, with a Back Building, a good Barn, an excellent spring and well of water, and running water in most of the fields; also, a new and old ORCHARD, of excellent Fruit.

This Property will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms; and

Two Thousand Dollars

of the purchase-money may be paid in *ARTICLES OF TRADE*, such as Dry Goods, Carriages, Hats, &c &c.

An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. The property can be seen, by applying to John or Francis Rummel, on the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

P. LEAS.

Littles-Town, July 13. tf

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade at Nicholas Moritz's Tavern, in Liberty township, on *Saturday the 14th of August next*, at 12 o'clock, M. precisely. The Rifles will be drawn on said day.

By Order of Capt. HARBAUGH.

July 13. 4p

LUMBER.

A large quantity of every kind of

LUMBER,

at all times for sale, at Eib's landing, nine miles from York—to which place there is an excellent road, and a permanent bridge across the Gut. Waggoners pass but one gate, where half toll is to be paid.

There is also a large quantity of *SEASONED & DRY LUMBER*, always kept on hand and for sale by

LOWMASTER, TILDON, & Co.

May 4. 3m

LIGHTNING RODS,

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, May 11. tf

DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of *Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dies, Spices, &c.* which will be sold at *reduced prices.*

☞ The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received and executed with neatness and despatch.

3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

☞ CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS at this Office.

IRON.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of IRON, of the best quality, such as

Dearborn Tire, of all sizes,
Gig Tire, do.
Horse-shoe Iron, heavy and light,
Square and Round Iron,
Scollop Iron,
Plough Irons, Nail Rods,
Band and Strap Iron,
Bar-Iron, assorted,
Wire, &c. &c.

which he will dispose of, on the most accommodating terms, for CASH.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 1. tf

Old Iron

WILL be received at my Iron-Store, in exchange for new, at the customary prices.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 15. tf

BARGAINS.

J. B. DANNER,

HAVING purchased the Store of Gen. T. C. Miller, on the 17th of May last, and immediately made the finest additions to the Stock that were ever brought to the House—has again received, and is now opening, a SECOND SUPPLY, not to be surpassed by any, comprising every Article of

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
HARD-WARE,
China, Glass & Queensware,
Leghorn, Straw, & Gimp Bonnets,
COACH & CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
Grindstones, of a superior quality,

and a general assortment of

WEAVERS' REEDS, made by A. Utz:

All of which he invites the Public to call and examine; and he assures them, that his Goods shall not be excelled in quality, nor his prices in moderation, by any.

Gettysburg, June 29. tf

CRADLES! SCYTHES!

JOSEPH LITTLE,

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has on hand, and intends continuing to manufacture,

CRADLES,

of the most superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms. His Cradles are insured, and he flatters himself, that all who will try them, will have no cause to be dissatisfied with their purchase. He also has on hand, and will continue to keep, a supply of the very best Grass Mowing

SCYTHES,

ready hung for use—which he will dispose of at moderate prices.

☞ **He has removed his** Shop from David Little's, to the Building adjoining his present Dwelling house, in Middle-street, directly opposite the Methodist Church—where the Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, June 15. tf

EDIFICE

OF THE

Theological Seminary,

AT GETTYSBURG.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Subscribers, who have been constituted a Building Committee by the Board of Directors, on or before the *first of September next*, for erecting and putting under roof, suitable buildings for said Seminary, in the borough of Gettysburg, of the following dimensions: The whole building to be 100 feet, viz: the centre building 50 feet square, two stories, each 14 feet high, with two Wings, 30 by 25, three stories, each 9 feet high. The wall of the first story of the centre building is to be 18 inches thick, the second story & Wings to be 14 inches: to be covered with joint shingles, of white pine. The whole is to be of brick, and the exterior to be rough cast. The contractor or contractors will be required to complete the whole of his or their engagements, in one year after notice shall have been given them of the acceptance of their proposals. A plan of the building may be seen by calling on either of the Subscribers, and further particulars given. It is expected that ample security for a faithful performance of the work will accompany each proposal.

C. A. MORRIS, } York.

GEO TROSTLE, Gettysburg.
GEO HAGER, } Hagers-
S. EICHELBERGER, } Town.

May 25.

The Celebrated, high-bred, TURF HORSE,

GREGORY,

WILL be let to Mares the following season, commencing on the 10th day of August, and ending on the 10th day of November next, at the stable of the subscribers, in Emmittsburg, upon the following terms, to wit: 15 dollars for insurance, to be paid as soon as the Mare is known to be with foal; 10 dollars for the season; and 6 for s. l.

JOSEPH DANNER,
JAMES A. SHORB.

Emmittsburg, July 20. 3t

☞ For Pedigree, &c. see bills.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Printing Business,

WILL be taken at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

June 29.

DICKINSON COLLEGE,

—CARLISLE, Pa.

A New Faculty having been recently organized in this Institution, the Public are informed, that the extended course of instruction, and the improved system of discipline, which have been approved and adopted by the Board of Trustees, are now in full operation.

OFFICERS.

Rev. SAMUEL B HOW, A. M. *President.*
Rev. ALEX'R M'FARLANE, A. M. *Professor of Mathematics.*
CHAS. DENTER CLEAVELAND, A. M. *Professor of Languages.*
HENRY D. ROGERS, A. M. *Professor of Chemistry & Natural Philosophy.*

COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Sallust, (Anthon's ed.;) Ovid, (Gould's ed.;) Horace, (Gould's ed.;) Xenophon's Anabasis, (Prof. Cleveland's ed.;) Mythology, (Moritz;) Arithmetic; Algebra; Euclid's Elements, (4 books;) Ancient and Modern Geography and use of the Globes; Latin and Greek translations.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Virgil's Georgics; Livy, (Folsom's ed.,) Græca Majora, vol. 1; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Euclid, (finished;) Algebraic Geometry; Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Logarithms; Zoology; Botany; History; and Greek and Latin translations and composition.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Græca Majora, vol. 2; Tacitus; Quintilian; Juvenal, (Leverett's ed.;) Logic; Rhetoric; History and Chronology; Spherics; Navigation; Conic Sections; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy; Fluxions; Greek and Latin compositions.

SENIOR CLASS.—Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Cicero de Officiis and de Natura Deorum; and de Oratore; Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's Epistles, and Ars Poetica; Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Philology; Astronomy; Say's Political Economy; Physico Mathematics; Mineralogy; Geology.

Public worship is held in the College chapel at 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning, and a Biblical Recitation, conducted by the President, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

There is an examination of all the classes at the close of each session, when a circular letter is sent to the parent or guardian of each student, stating his general character and standing. If a student is found incapable of proceeding in his class with advantage to himself, he is transferred to the next inferior class; but may be restored to his former rank, if he make up his deficiency by vigorous application.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class, must be able to pass a critical examination in the Grammars of the Latin and Greek languages; in Cæsar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Cataline, Virgil's Æneid, in Latin; in Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Minora, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and in the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES.

Boarding 42 weeks at $1 25,	$52 50
College bills, including tuition, room rent, use of library, wood, &c. &c.	59 50
Washing and lights,	10 00
	$122 00

The price of board varies from $1 to $2 per week. It is optional with the student whether to board with the college steward, or at a private house. With economy, one hundred and twenty-five dollars will cover all the necessary expenses of a student for the year, exclusive of books and clothes.

When a student is admitted into the college he is charged five dollars as an entrance fee. The college bills for each session must be paid within four weeks after its commencement.

Students whose parents or guardians do not live in town, lodge in the college edifice, unless the rooms are full; in which case they are permitted to lodge in private houses in the town. Such students, however, as well as those in the college buildings, are subject TO THE DAILY VISITATION OF THE PROFESSORS AND TUTORS.

The government of the institution is intended to be parental. The anxious endeavors of the Faculty will be directed to excite in the students a high emulation for intellectual and moral excellence, by exacting rigid accuracy in recitations, by enforcing habits of industry and close attention to study, and by exercising a vigilant care to prevent every practice that may be vicious in its nature or demoralising in its tendency.

The situation of the college is healthy, and the surrounding county fertile and pleasant. A new building is soon to be erected, capable of accommodating a hundred students.

There are two vacations of five weeks each. The first begins upon the last Commencement, which is on the fourth Wednesday of September; the other upon the winter term commences five weeks after the fourth Wednesday of September, and the summer term five weeks after the first Wednesday of April.

Carlisle, June 1.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

Your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM S. COBEAN.

April 6. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

A REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a *FREE MASON*, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election.—To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.

Your obedient humble Servant,

WM. S. COBEAN.

Gettysburg, May 18.

To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be exercised with promptness and impartiality.

ISAAC WOLF, *(Farmer.)*

Berwick township, May 18. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.

BERNHART GILBERT.

April 13. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF. I am an Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret Societies. I shall not trouble you with personal solicitations; but will receive your support with gratitude.

WILLIAM F. BONNER.

York Springs, June 15. te

COCKEY'S HOTEL,

WESTMINSTER, Md.

THIS Establishment is now opened for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS, who may be assured that every possible attention will be bestowed to ensure their comfort and convenience. The House being large and commodious, Private Families and Select Parties can be at all times provided with distinct apartments and separate accommodations.

Westminster, Md. June 29. 5t

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20. tf

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER,

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.——ALSO,

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, May 25. tf

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Tuesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.